

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

For a full and complete list of rates, and for a full and complete list of terms, apply to the publisher.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

Advertisements of 11 lines or more, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

Advertisements of 12 lines or more, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

Advertisements of 13 lines or more, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

Advertisements of 14 lines or more, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

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Advertisements of 75 lines or more, at 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

of the county of Rock, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the undersigned, Messrs. Hemming & Thomas, have purchased of them a quantity of their own manufactured goods.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st day of August, 1861.

JOHN H. HEMMING, JAMES THOMAS, and others, Farmers of the county of Rock, Wisconsin.

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WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the latest styles and patterns.

They now are seen at the

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

Also, a full and complete stock of

Medicinal Purposes.

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND RESPECTFULLY DELIVERED.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

JOHN R. BOALD,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER.

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WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

JOHN R. BOALD,

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE REBELS MOVING OVER THEIR

LOSSES AT MANASSAS.—The secession

papers are of course boasting of the

success at Manassas, and telling incredible

stories of the valor displayed by each and

every one of the southern host. Still they

cannot conceal their affliction at their large

losses. The Savannah Republican says:

Our city yesterday was agitated by con-

flicting emotions—joy for the triumph of

our arms, and anguish for the terrible cost

of the victory. The fall of noble, chival-

rous Barlow, carried a pang of sorrow to

every heart, while numerous households

were plunged in sorrow or dear departed

ones, or agonized with suspense and fear

lest they too had lost a son or brother. But

a part of the battle field has been explored

and brought to view as we write, and even

that little brings mourning to a thousand

hearts.

The Charleston Courier makes the fol-

lowing significant remarks:

Our joy at this signa. word of the Divine

favor is tempered by the heavy loss we have

sustained in the death of those who had

taken the first step in career of glorious

self-sacrifice. We bewail the death of sev-

eral noble spirits. And other names may

be added to the gloomy list. We forbear to

write them down, till the mention of them

can be accompanied with a fitting tribute

to their virtues and valor. We would rather

at this time rejoice and give thanks that

more of our gallant sons have not fallen

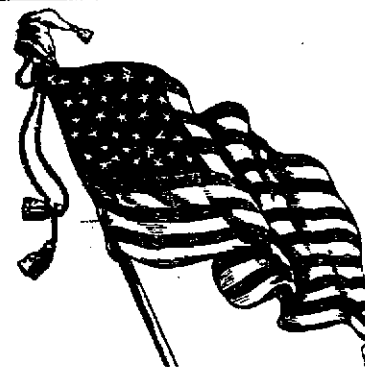
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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Two lines of type, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
1 square 1 day, \$7.50
do 2 " 10.00
do 3 " 12.50
do 4 " 15.00
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Wisconsin Second in the Battle.

We consider the letter of George Wilkes to his Spirit of the Times, the clearest and most graphic account of the battle at Bull's Run, which has yet been published. It gives a picture of the engagement, from first to last, moving before the mind like a panorama. All the regiments of the army who participated in the battle or the retreat are noticed, their movements described in connection with their proper brigades, and appropriate credit given to each. We believe it to be the fairest, plainest and most truthful statement of the affair, which has yet been given to the public, and we would like to publish it in full, but its extreme length forbids.

Nearly all the descriptions of the battle, written for the eastern papers, ignore the existence of the Wisconsin troops entirely, but Mr. Wilkes tells us what they did, and how bravely and staunchly they did their duty, in the bloody fight.

As we all know the army was divided into three columns—the right, left and center—the right under Hunter, and the center under Tyler doing most of the fighting. The Wisconsin troops belonged to the center, which made the main attack. Their place in the column was on the right in Sherman's brigade. The center division made the first attack, and as it did so the Sherman brigade separated from the remainder of the division and went upon an errand of its own. As it did so, Mr. Wilkes says, "they were saluted with fearful volleys of shot and shell; but receiving it only as a provocation, they overran two or three earthworks, with their headlong charges, the Irishmen (69th) and Highlanders (79th) screaming with excitement all the while, and the stout Wisconsinans and the brave New York 13th silently marching by their sides."

The center and the right wing of our army having united, the 71st New York regiment, belonging to the latter retired a few moments to rest. While the 71st was thus refreshing themselves, says Mr. Wilkes, "the 69th, which, with the Scotch regiment, the Wisconsin men and the New York 13th, had been wading through batteries since their arrival on the field, marched past in splendid order, their banners flying as if upon review, and their faces sternly set on the advance. They passed down the hill obliquely to the right, on their road to support Griffin's battery, which was within two hundred yards of the artillery of the foe. Though silent as they passed, a shout arose in a few seconds afterward from the direction they had taken, which every listener could mark for theirs." "The Sherman brigade," continues Mr. Wilkes, "having thus worked its way deep into the enemy's position, no part of it doing better service than the second Wisconsin, and the staunch 13th. Wherever they, or any of them had met the foe on foot, they had hurled him back, and driven him headlong to his cover with disgrace. Indeed, this superior prowess of the Northern rank and file was the feature of the day, and in no portion of the field, and under no circumstances, could their exposed and unsupported infantry stand five minutes against the dash and hardihood of ours."

Upon the assault of the enemy, just previous to the appearance of their reserve, when the whole army fell back, Mr. Wilkes says that the Sherman brigade, astounded by the "new assault," was forced to retire from the position it had occupied; but it retreated in good style, and being now entirely without orders, began to march off toward the rear. "But it seems that our Wisconsin boys did not follow the fortunes of its brigade, but being without orders, and having heard a victory proclaimed by Gen. McDowell, thought best to remain longer on the field. Mr. Wilkes says, under these circumstances, 'the staunch Rhode Islanders, Wisconsinans and 71st, doggedly held their feet,' and they were among the last to leave the battle ground."

We needed not this account to satisfy us that our noble regiment did its whole duty; its list of killed and wounded, as large as any other save two, tells the story. No regiment did better service, more freely exposed itself, acted with more coolness and bravery, and when forced to retreat, did so in better order, than the second Wisconsin volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gen. Cox, the commander of the federal forces in the Kanawha valley has driven Gen. Wise from his position, captured a thousand stand of arms and a large amount of gun powder. The enemy's force was 5,000 or 6,000. Gen. Cox was at Ganley Bridge on the 29th, which is within ten miles of the termination of a railroad which leads to Staunton, connecting with Richmond. It is feared that Cox may be lead too far in this direction, as the enemy could concentrate a large force there, very easily from East Virginia, and probably have done so before this time under Gen. Lee.

In the revolution, New Jersey's quota of troops was 11,396, but she sent 16,783.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Another Account of the Battle.

Messrs. Editors.—The following is the main body of a letter just received by the family of my uncle, which I copy and send you. As it deeply interested me I think it may interest your readers, and send it on. Respectfully yours,
E. J. GOODSPEED.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, July 24th, 1861.

MY DEAR SON:—[Here follows a description of the appearance of our army in their entrenchments and of the general confidence of the troops that victory would be theirs.]

Centerville is within one mile of the first battle ground. The enemy held the ground and were encamped on the other side of Bull's Run; ranging over an extent of about five miles. Centerville being a little to the left of the center of their lines in front, with a glass I could distinctly see their several encampments on the slopes of the hills beyond, and still beyond the long range of the blue mountains of Virginia, stretching each way as far as the eye could see. The scene was most beautiful, and the contemplation of the conflict on the morrow most exciting. The certainty that hundreds of the brave boys of the magnificent army encamped around me, were building their last camp fires, and that anxious friends whom they had left and who were doubtless then praying for their safety in the coming fight, would be stricken with sorrow so soon, made it anything but pleasant to contemplate. We camped with the 14th of Brooklyn in the tent of their brave and lamented Col. Wood. I was recognized by several of the boys of the 14th. By two o'clock Sunday morning every regiment was ready for the march, each with two days' rations in their haversacks. By three they began to move from about two miles this side of Centerville. My party and myself remained in Centerville and saw every regiment pass through. The sight was imposing and grand in the extreme. The boys were in good spirits, and with us, were all certain of victory. I shook hands with many of them, and with Edward Appleton of the Vermont 2d, for the last time. His head was shot off before noon. He was from Bennington.

From the hills about Centerville, we had a view of the whole extent of the distant battle field, though the clumps of forest hid the combatants from our view. The smoke however from the cannonading told us of the positions of the contending forces; and the thick and lengthy clouds of dust away in the distance told us of the rapid approach of reinforcements to the enemy, and of the combination of the several divisions of our own forces. About 11 o'clock the cannonading seemed to be most fearful and rapid in the centre some three miles distant. But all were hid from our view by the smoke. We could stand it no longer. My friend Watkin of the Express (N. Y.) and myself determined on a closer and more satisfactory view. By half past 11 we found ourselves with General Schenck and his staff, whose brigade was held in reserve, just on this side of Bull's Run, and inside of one mile of the main battle ground, though hid from the enemy by a forest. We occupied a position which for our glasses gave us a full view of the battle, for at least 40 hours.

We saw every charge of the glorious 71st, the 69th, the 14th, the Fire Zouaves, Sherman's Battery, the Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maine and Minnesota regiments. We were in constant receipt of the effect of their fire on our troops, by couriers who were going to Gen. McDowell and Schenck, up to four o'clock, at which time we were shelled out of our position and forced to an ignominious flight (I mean as civilians). Up to that time the victory was unmistakably ours, with a loss that could not have exceeded 300 killed. Our boys captured position after position of their murderous musketed batteries until we supposed the victory was ours beyond a doubt. We distinctly saw their baggage train in full retreat, and cheered ourselves hoarse at our glorious victory. At this time a battery of five pieces, which had been pouring a cross fire into our boys on the other side of the Run, was turned upon us and gave us a more practical realization of the terrors of war. Several were killed very near me. I did not ask permission to leave, or stand upon the order of my going, but went at once. A half mile's travel placed a heavy forest between me and their murderous shells, but not in season to prevent my being captured by the enemy's cavalry, who had outflanked Schenck's brigade and who were just making a dash upon the hospital in front of me. As I emerged from the woods they drove us back and made a terrific sweep after the scattered soldiery and ambulance wagons in front of us. The 8th battalion of artillery opened a fire upon them and they were annihilated—horses riders and all—not more than six made their escape. This opened the way for me and several others to escape, and we improved it in double quick time. I left the woods mounted, though I entered on foot. I will explain when I see you. On reaching Centerville I found the entire baggage train in utter rout. I have no patience to describe the disgraceful scene and I will forbear. On looking back from Centerville the ground over which I had just passed (Centerville is considerably elevated above the country intervening between it and the battle ground) I saw our victorious army in ignominious retreat—flight, rout, and no one in pursuit. I felt so outraged at this unaccountable panic that I determined not to leave Centerville until the disgraceful rout had passed on. When they had all gone on, I left with the reserve brigade, composed of one battalion of artillery, the German Rifles, and the Garibaldi Guards, who marched on to Washington in perfect order—the rear guard of the Grand Army of the Potomac—with no one to pursue save a few scattering horsemen, the enemy being so badly cut up that he was not yet scarcely moved this side of Bull's Run. I cannot explain the cause of this unexampled, shameful retreat. No matter what the newspapers say, do not believe that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach 1,500. The killed will fall short of 500, and for myself, I do not believe it will reach 300. So much for the first exploit of the army of the Potomac. I await with no little anxiety its further movements.

He adds that the boys he has met since the conflict are eager for another engagement. An Important Law.—The Confiscation Bill. The following is a copy of a very important bill which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now a law. It will be seen from reading its provisions, that any description of property employed by individuals to promote rebellion against the government of the United States, shall be confiscated whenever found.

The last section provides that all slaves employed in promoting insurrection, or resisting the laws, shall be discharged from bondage and set free. This act, when enforced, will strike the rebels a stunning blow. By its provisions millions of property are forfeited to the national government, and tens of thousands of slaves are lawfully entitled to their freedom. It is a just, rightful and necessary law. Read: AN ACT to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the usual course of judicial proceedings, or by power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of price and capture wherever found: and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Official dispatches just received from Gen. Cox, commander of the federal forces on the Kanawha river, Va., state that Kanawha valley is now free of rebel troops. Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of 1000 stand of arms and a large amount of gun powder left behind by the enemy in their flight. Wise and his forces were completely routed.

There was no chance for a fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. The force is stated to be 5000 or 6000. The rebels burned all the bridges in their retreat. Gen. Cox adds that he fully occupied the valley and that the people are returning to their homes from which they have been driven by the rebels.

Great rejoicings have been made on the Kanawha river at the retreat of Wise. It is rumored that Gen. Wool is to be immediately called into active service, and to assume command at Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. B. E. The latter will be ordered to co-operate with Gen. McClellan. It is reported that Gen. McClellan of Pa., is to go to Harper's Ferry. All quiet in the federal camps on the Potomac last night. The heavy rains have raised the streams so that it is impossible to ford it at present.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 1. LaMontagne made a bold ascent and could not discover the enemy in any direction. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Special Tribune.—Capt. Bowman of the Pawnee has received a letter from Alexandria, stating that the confederates had taken all the upper works off the steamer Page—put six guns aboard of her, and all the flat boats on the Rappahannock brought over to the Potomac.

There are said to be a great many rebels at Aquia creek. The Pawnee has been ordered to Aquia creek in consequence. Government has arranged with four manufacturers to have 60 rifled cannon turned out per week. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French minister while here. Mrs. Gen. Gaines returned from New Orleans a strong Union woman. She considers the southern confederacy a failure, and such was the general feeling there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. SENATE.—Mr. Grimes gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring the unconstitutionality of the act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia as part of Virginia. Mr. Scalesbury moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the state of Delaware. He said Delaware was as loyal as any state in the Union, but persons loyal to make it appear that there were disloyal men there. Motion agreed to. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill provides for \$10,000,000. Passed. Bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States was taken up and passed.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1. Lieut. Burgess of the 7th regiment, and correspondent of the Plaindealer from Bulltown, Va., says Col. Tyler reached there on the 28th, and found the rebels had fled. Tyler advanced to Flat Woods, rebels still fled. Hearing there that Cox had driven Wise from Charlottesville, Tyler considered him completely surrounded. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1. A dispatch from Nashville to the Courier says McCulloch defeated Sigel in southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600. The report is not believed at the Courier office.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 29th says a Pennsylvania regiment has been captured by the confederates. V. K. Stephens, in a card to the Nashville Union, this morning, says Judge Catron will undertake to hold federal court at Nashville, no matter what may occur.

Home Military Organization.

The formidable power of the rebels, as shown at Manassas, should warn the people of the free states that they have dangerous neighbors. If the government succeeds in putting down the rebellion, still, it will be necessary to be prepared for years, to put down occasional outbreaks of the ruffians, who will never be entirely subdued until in their graves. If the rebels succeed in dividing the Union, and set up their slave confederacy, they will quarrel with us and need frequently to feel our military power. They are bad neighbors, who should know that we have power to protect ourselves. In no way can this be done so well as to form our whole population, liable to military duty, into companies, and have them thoroughly drilled. From henceforth we must become a military people, and we ought to begin now, and never allow the military spirit to flag. To do this no one need be taken from his regular employment, but procure a drill master in every town, and form companies.

The Chicago Tribune says:—To inaugurate this movement, and bring it to successful result, there need be no expenditure for uniforms or arms. The drillings, facings and wheelings of company drill, no inconsiderable part of camp instruction, can all be learned without muskets, and when the company is ready to take hold of the manual of arms, oak sticks of suitable length and shape will answer the purpose until something better can be obtained. The plan here indicated has already been put in practice to some extent in our own city, and with the most satisfactory results. Let it be adopted throughout the north-west. We cannot have too many soldiers in times like these, and our soldiers cannot be too well disciplined. Every hour spent in drilling at home is an hour saved in camp, and may prove to be a year saved in the war.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY PLANTS.—The crop of fruit next year will depend much upon the number and vigor of the new shoots grown this season. Persons ignorant of their nature have hoed up all the young canes, so many trespassers. Of course they get no fruit the following year, as the shoots only bear the second season, and die in the fall. Others, again, allow too many canes to make a weakly growth. On looking back from Centerville the ground over which I had just passed (Centerville is considerably elevated above the country intervening between it and the battle ground) I saw our victorious army in ignominious retreat—flight, rout, and no one in pursuit. I felt so outraged at this unaccountable panic that I determined not to leave Centerville until the disgraceful rout had passed on. When they had all gone on, I left with the reserve brigade, composed of one battalion of artillery, the German Rifles, and the Garibaldi Guards, who marched on to Washington in perfect order—the rear guard of the Grand Army of the Potomac—with no one to pursue save a few scattering horsemen, the enemy being so badly cut up that he was not yet scarcely moved this side of Bull's Run. I cannot explain the cause of this unexampled, shameful retreat. No matter what the newspapers say, do not believe that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach 1,500. The killed will fall short of 500, and for myself, I do not believe it will reach 300. So much for the first exploit of the army of the Potomac. I await with no little anxiety its further movements.

DEATH OF A PIONEER OF THE PRESS.—The Sandusky Register announces the death at that place, on Sunday morning last, of David Campbell, aged 68 years. Mr. Campbell was a pioneer settler of Sandusky, and also a pioneer of the western press, having emigrated from New York in 1822, the same year establishing the Sandusky Clarion, which he continued to publish up to the year 1851. In 1828 Mr. Campbell was elected a member of the state senate, which place he filled for two years. He was a man of reserved demeanour, of spotless integrity, and lived a life of quiet, constant usefulness. Peace to his ashes.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Official dispatches just received from Gen. Cox, commander of the federal forces on the Kanawha river, Va., state that Kanawha valley is now free of rebel troops. Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of 1000 stand of arms and a large amount of gun powder left behind by the enemy in their flight. Wise and his forces were completely routed.

There was no chance for a fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. The force is stated to be 5000 or 6000. The rebels burned all the bridges in their retreat. Gen. Cox adds that he fully occupied the valley and that the people are returning to their homes from which they have been driven by the rebels.

Great rejoicings have been made on the Kanawha river at the retreat of Wise. It is rumored that Gen. Wool is to be immediately called into active service, and to assume command at Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. B. E. The latter will be ordered to co-operate with Gen. McClellan. It is reported that Gen. McClellan of Pa., is to go to Harper's Ferry. All quiet in the federal camps on the Potomac last night. The heavy rains have raised the streams so that it is impossible to ford it at present.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 1. LaMontagne made a bold ascent and could not discover the enemy in any direction. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Special Tribune.—Capt. Bowman of the Pawnee has received a letter from Alexandria, stating that the confederates had taken all the upper works off the steamer Page—put six guns aboard of her, and all the flat boats on the Rappahannock brought over to the Potomac.

There are said to be a great many rebels at Aquia creek. The Pawnee has been ordered to Aquia creek in consequence. Government has arranged with four manufacturers to have 60 rifled cannon turned out per week. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French minister while here. Mrs. Gen. Gaines returned from New Orleans a strong Union woman. She considers the southern confederacy a failure, and such was the general feeling there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. SENATE.—Mr. Grimes gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring the unconstitutionality of the act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia as part of Virginia. Mr. Scalesbury moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the state of Delaware. He said Delaware was as loyal as any state in the Union, but persons loyal to make it appear that there were disloyal men there. Motion agreed to. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill provides for \$10,000,000. Passed. Bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States was taken up and passed.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1. Lieut. Burgess of the 7th regiment, and correspondent of the Plaindealer from Bulltown, Va., says Col. Tyler reached there on the 28th, and found the rebels had fled. Tyler advanced to Flat Woods, rebels still fled. Hearing there that Cox had driven Wise from Charlottesville, Tyler considered him completely surrounded. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1. A dispatch from Nashville to the Courier says McCulloch defeated Sigel in southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600. The report is not believed at the Courier office.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 29th says a Pennsylvania regiment has been captured by the confederates. V. K. Stephens, in a card to the Nashville Union, this morning, says Judge Catron will undertake to hold federal court at Nashville, no matter what may occur.

Home Military Organization.

The formidable power of the rebels, as shown at Manassas, should warn the people of the free states that they have dangerous neighbors. If the government succeeds in putting down the rebellion, still, it will be necessary to be prepared for years, to put down occasional outbreaks of the ruffians, who will never be entirely subdued until in their graves. If the rebels succeed in dividing the Union, and set up their slave confederacy, they will quarrel with us and need frequently to feel our military power. They are bad neighbors, who should know that we have power to protect ourselves. In no way can this be done so well as to form our whole population, liable to military duty, into companies, and have them thoroughly drilled. From henceforth we must become a military people, and we ought to begin now, and never allow the military spirit to flag. To do this no one need be taken from his regular employment, but procure a drill master in every town, and form companies.

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50 per cent advance. They adopt the senate income bill, with a reduction of from two to three cents on all incomes over \$800. The committee are of the opinion that this bill will be satisfactory to both houses.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 1. Hundreds of people are coming into this state almost daily who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by rebels. They represent that if the federal government would send force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both states would fight for the Union.

The strength of the Missouri state forces south of U. S., is stated to be about 7000 including 4,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 slaves doing military duty in one of Ben McCulloch's regiments.

St. Louis, Aug. 2. Col. Solomon's regiment and part of Col. Seigel's arrived from the southwest yesterday.

The balance of Siegel's regiment will probably arrive to-day. These troops will be destined here, their time having expired, but nearly all of the 2 former regiments will re-enlist for the war.

WASHINGTON, August 2. Tribune's special.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. Gustavus T. Fox, of the War Department, as assistant secretary of the navy. The place which he vacates is filled by Wm. Faxon, of Conn., who has been the confidential secretary and assistant of Mr. Welles. T. H. Fuller, 2d auditor of the treasury, has resigned.

The secretary of war yesterday directed the commandant of forces at Alexandria, that from this day all slaves now in prison at that post be liberated, and that they be employed on fortifications and military works, and be paid as day laborers in service of government. All other slaves escaping hereafter shall be treated in the same manner.

A trustworthy source, we learn that Col. Cameron was shot by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Gen. Beauregard's force at Bull's Run, was 20,000, which was increased by 8,000 of Johnston's the day before, and by 5,000 more during the engagement.

WASHINGTON, August 2. Times special.—Official dispatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull's Run, is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed, first, to engage and defeat Johnson, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard.

Then if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harass Johnson in front and keep him before Winchester. Fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington and join McDowell as soon as Johnson could join Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson disregarded each of these orders; and that he obeyed either, he would have prevented the disaster at Bull's Run, and at once have entirely destroyed rebellion, and rendered the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, August 2. Flour 5c better, sales 15,000 bbls at 4.00 a 4.10 for super state, 4.25-4.35 extra state, 3.50-4.00 super western, 4.25-4.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat market 1.22 1/2 heavy good, very good business doing for export. Sales 80,000 bu. at 33 1/2c north-western club, 34 1/2c Mil. club.

Bank Controller's Report.

August 1, 1861. Value per dollar. Value per dollar. Bank of Albany... 63.1 78.9 Bank of America... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Boston... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Buffalo... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Calcutta... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Canton... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Chicago... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Cincinnati... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Cleveland... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Columbia... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Detroit... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Erie... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Hartford... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Hudson... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Indianapolis... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Jacksonville... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Kansas... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Louisville... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Memphis... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Milwaukee... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Mobile... 63.1 78.9 Bank of New Orleans... 63.1 78.9 Bank of New York... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Philadelphia... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Portland... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Richmond... 63.1 78.9 Bank of St. Louis... 63.1 78.9 Bank of St. Paul... 63.1 78.9 Bank of San Francisco... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Savannah... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Seattle... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Springfield... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Syracuse... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Toledo... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Union... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Washington... 63.1 78.9 Bank of Worcester... 63.1 78.9 Bank of York... 63.1 78.9

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Herald's dispatch.—It is suspected here that the army of the Potomac will not be kept idle so long a time as has been generally predicted. Its reorganization is going on with great rapidity, at farthest a few weeks will be required, at the present progress to make a forward movement more successful than the last. No doubt is entertained that Gen. McClellan will strike soon as he is prepared without waiting for the weather. Julius Beneg, a Prussian lieutenant, a naturalized British subject who was taken prisoner at Bull's Run, returned here tonight. He does not feel at liberty to give information except the simple narrative of his own adventures. He went upon the battle field on Sunday, in company with Hon. A. B. Ely, and was taken prisoner near the Warrenton bridge, about 6 P. M. He was recognized immediately by Col. Lay, formerly aide to Gen. Scott, now an officer of the rebel army. On Monday evening he was sent into Manassas and placed under guard with other prisoners. He obtained an interview with Beauregard, and was dismissed and furnished with a pass through the lines.

It was his intention to come back to Centerville, but was advised by Beauregard that the route would be dangerous, and he had better go by way of Richmond and Mathias Point where he could cross to the Maryland side. Mr. Beneg was obliged to remain in Richmond until he was furnished by the British vice consul with despatches to Lord Lyons. In that capacity he was allowed to proceed. He reports that Col. Corcoran was not wounded, but in ill health. Mr. Ely is confined in jail; his conduct on the field, encouraging the soldiers from his state, elicited admiration even from the rebels.

They admit their loss in killed is about equal to ours. This admission shows that their loss is three times greater than ours. Mr. Beneg says large numbers of troops are continually pouring into Richmond from the south. Tribune's dispatch.—Col. Miles publishes a card, and declares he has been made the victim of personal spite. That he did the movements of his troops on the field, and that he never gave some of the orders attributed to him. He says he has called for a court of inquiry. Herald's dispatch.—The conference commissioners of the two houses have been in session nearly twenty-four hours, on the tariff and tax bills before them. They have finally agreed upon a general bill, which will take the house tariff bill, charging a duty on liquors and silks. The latter is an increase of ten per cent. on the Morrill bill. Brandy an increase of 25 per cent.; other liquors 10 per cent., and wine from 40 to 50 per cent.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ECHELIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, READY-MADE CLOTHING. CLOTHS, CLOTHING, TRIMMINGS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, West Milwaukee St., two doors east of Central Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin. A CUSTOM WORK. Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. jyl2dwt

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY. The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS, and CITY PROPERTY! Those desiring to buy, sell or rent are respectfully requested to call. E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished. jyl2dwt

Dentistry. M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Moseley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial Dentures on Vulcanized Rubber Bases. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, a fact which is attested at a price which places it within the reach of the whole community. He also continues to do the "Old Time Gum Work," which is superior to all others, together with all other styles of work now in vogue. mar2dwt

B. P. Pendleton. The oldest resident Dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to devote his profession to the relief of those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guaranty that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all

